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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Williard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange th street, bet. Penn. ave. and r street.

A great many turkeys were divided yesterday, but the Sultan unfortunately continues to do business at the old

Of course, if the people really insist he will yield, for is he not consecrated and a slave to duty?

So long as Congress or anybody else what the President may say in his message, guessés at it will interest very

seems to be a sugar-coated Democratic of a stump speech

Some one predicts that Secretary Carlisle will recommend that Congress increase than !f.a tax were imposed upon Fewer people will object to such an increase than if a tex was imposed upon most any other articles.

. A deficit of about \$6,000,000 during the fiscal year in the finances of the German government causes sharp criticism. If the deficit had been \$6,000,000 a month for two years, the German people may have got used to it, as we have,

Mass, cotton factories average over 8

"Wherever liberty is sought for there is my country, and wherever a hand is raised or a blow struck to secure the freedom of a people, there is my heart with them." This is what editor Charles A. Dana said at the Cuban meeting in New York, and it is a true American

A prominent Democrat of St. Paul dethe reception committee for Senator Hill was entirely unwarranted. He says, "I would as soon think of receiving giraffe as David B. Hill." Little things ike this illustrate the quality of Demogratic harmony.

All the free-silver Democrats and many foreign wool would be compelled to pay others are rejoicing over the news that | 7 cents a pound to get into our markets, Grover Cleveland will not permit himself to be nominated for a third term. That is not quite certain. His "close personal friend" Benedict has hedged on his first statement, and now leaves the door open just wide enough to see a third term in the distance.

It is said that the success of the Cripboom properties which are of doubtful value. People have lost too much money in this country, first and last, in the purchase of beautifully lithographed certificates of shares, that proved worthinvest without some sort of knowledge of the property or alleged

railway when Poor's Directory of Railways was published, of which 10,238 miles are operated by electricity, 578 by Now 45,353 horses and mules are used on the number was 145,300. The putting of | candidate in this county is besought 100,000 horses and mules back upon the and the stopping of the purthe equipment accounts very largely for the decline in price.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenues shows that during the last fiscal year there were consumed in the United States 33,561,411 barrels of beer. An additional tax of \$1 per barrel would, therefore, add that many dollars to the revenue and go far toward putting government finances on a sound basis. If it is found impossible to get any tariff legislation past the White House, an additional tax on beer will probably be adopted as the most feasible means of relieving the government from the consequences of Democratic mismanage-

Mayor Taggart has not thought of the street-railway problem, and he has not heard of any proposition for the city to purchase the water works. Of course not; Mr. Taggart is devoting the energies of his administration to finding places for professional place seekers of the Democratic brand. In many instances he has shown a preference for such Demo are branded "I. C.," which "Inspected—condemned." idea of Mayor Taggart wrestling with the street-railway problem would increase the natural levity of the Thanksgiving season.

A correspondent of the New York Sun says that while visiting Manchester rehe remarked to a one-time great manu- | from the great loss which a failure of

out of the running. China and Japan grow the cotton right around their mills and pay 6 cents per day for labor. Thus it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to foresee the day when even the few looms now in operation will be stopped indefinitely." If China and Japan can, with their cheap labor, drive England out of the field in cotton manufacturing, what would become of American industries under free trade?

VICTIM OF A VAGARY. such commercial men as ex-Representaa free coinage of silver which would the delegates voted against silver monocoinage of silver would amount to.

nell, of Idaho. Ordinarily, he is a sensible man, but the hysterical dispatch thoroughly a man may be "rattled" who ! the Democratic press that does so. once entertains the delusion that the coining of 50 or 60 cents' worth of silver ready well to do, will thrust the country pers is absurd for another reason. They at large into an eternity of unprecedented | were mere boys, not out of their teens, prosperity. "Something is wrong," ex- and not readers of newspapers. The ducing State, "for here the government | terest in current events and affairs, and is paying one dollar a day for labor and | a touch with society that is conducive on Mr. Cleveland serving a third term board is \$3 a week." The something to good citizenship rather than to crime. that is wrong, the Governor seems to If these young rascals had been readers imagine, is the refusal of a very large of newspapers they would have been amateur work which might naturally have majority of the American people to al- more likely to be seeking honorable em- been expected to appear. In a jourlow their mints to enrich a few silver ployment on some railroad than to be nalistic sense the experiment was fairly bullion producers and speculators by wrecking trains. The trouble was they coining 60 cents' worth of their silver | did not read newspapers. They did not bullion into legal-tender silver dollars. even patronize the public libraries. They If he and all men like him could allay | read dime novels, biographies of Jesse the silver fever which seems to agitate James, and literature of that sort. They them they would see that it is not be- | had no particular enmity toward railcause a few mine owners are not per- roads, as would be implied by the fact that. It scarcely rises above the level mitted to double their wealth through that they had been prejudiced by atthe federal mints which makes wages a | tacks on the roads, but they were bent dollar a day, but an overstocked labor on criminal adventure, on mischief and market. With the same supply and de- | plunder, and adopted what seemed to be which, on the free-coinage basis, might | attribute any part of the animus of their ceive about \$1.30 a day, or \$7.80 a week, well as very absurd. and pay \$3.95 a week for board. In that case labor would handle more dollars, but only a person afflicted with the silver lunacy can see where the laborer would be any better off.

The Governor proceeds to say that 7 cents a pound for wool is not so good as The dividends of the Fall River, 15 cents. If the 15 cents would purchase more than double the necessaries of life per cent. this year, against a general | that the 7 cents would, the proposition is average of about 6 per cent. It is due a self-evident one. Why does not Idaho largely to making goods of cotton bought | get 15 cents a pound for wool now, as it at the lowest figure and selling them at | did in 1892? Simply because the Popuan improved price after raw cotton had list, free silver and like members of the silver producing and silver sympathizing States in Congress voted to put wool on the free list. The duty on Idaho wool was more than the difference between 7 and 15 cents a pound. With the duty off, Idaho wool comes into unequal competition with the wools of all the world, the price of which is made by the supply and demand in London and Liverpool markets. The long haul on Idaho wools, compared with those which can shipped by water to the factories in Eastern States, puts the former at greater disadvantage, since the price of the Idaho product in the East is controlled by the price of that shipped from Liverpool, and from that price the cost of shipment from Idaho must be deducted. If the duty was such that the

the price of the Idaho wool would be double. But silver has no more to do with that than has the man in the moon. It is not proposed to discuss the silver question here, but to show how completely otherwise sensible men who be-

## BLACKMAILING CANDIDATES.

Now that we are between campaigns, it is a fitting season to make what seems to many an important suggestion regarding the treatment of candidates. It is a notorious fact that the hour that a man in either party receives a nomina-There were 13,176 miles of surface street | tion he becomes the victim of all sorts of exactions by all sorts of people. It makes the exaction none the less an evil because the cause for which the vicmore than a thousand times for money for this object or that. Now it is some tens of thousands a year to benevolent organization; again it is the representative of a struggling church; next a raffle for something, tickets which he is asked to and does often purchase; next a fair-always and every day demands for objects which those who ask would never think of making of the man were he not a candidate. Those who ask do so because it is a custom to demand money of candidates. Probably they never stop to think that didate would not give them a cent were he asked as a citizen. And the candidate dare not refuse. While he knows that those who solicit, beg, sell tickets or carry subscription papers cannot bring him a vote if they would, and that they solicit his competitor in the same manner, he dare not refuse lest he make enemies who will deprive him of a few votes. A candidate on each side in this county, in talking of this matter, said that this sort of exaction cost them 500 each, while another said this system of blackmail, as he put it, cost him near-

> This species of blackmailing is one of the evils which the committees of parties can put an end to if they will. For he protection of their candidates these committees can make a joint announcement that they have pledged their candidates to refuse all such exactions on | need not cry. the ground that whatever money is necessary for campaign expenses they (the committee) have asked of them.

ly a thousand dollars.

quiet that pervaded the once noisy city. ful candidate will not be under the neces-"Oh," replied the manufacturer, "we are sity of demanding higher compensation If such an agreement could be made by nuisances and evils of campaigning can be got rid of.

### NEWSPAPERS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Railway Gazette thinks the young scoundrels who recently wrecked a railroad train on the New York Central had been spurred on by the newspaper attacks on railroads, "which," it says, "are often treated as though they were enemies of society." Reputable newspapers do not treat railroads in that way. They aim to treat them fairly and justly. They The wonder is that the transmississippi | recognize the immense work the railcommercial congress, made up largely roads have done in developing the country and their inestimable value in promoting and maintaining its prosperity. They know, too, and they are proud of tive Bryan, should cast any votes against | the fact, that, all things considered American railroads are among the best nearly double its value as a debt-paying in the world, and that, notwithstanding ioney. A year ago the opposition to the ignorant clamor of a certain class free coinage in the congress was very of agitators and demagogues, railroad rates in this country, both freight and passenger, are cheaper than in any other metallism-for that is what the free country in the world. The newspapers generally are much too well informed. But the noticeable feature of the re- too proud of American enterprise, and too appreciative of practical benefits to port is the dispatch of Governor McContreat the railroads "as though they were enemies of society." It is only the anarchistic, the populistic and a portion of

The suggestion that the young scoundrels who did the recent train wrecking derived their animus from the newspaclaims the Governor of the silver pro- | reading of newspapers indicates an in-

> Mr. J. D. Kluetsch, of Lincoln, Neb. has an autograph letter of Abrahan Lincoln written to a gentleman in Rock Island, Ill., April 16, 1859. The main purpose of the letter was to decline an invitation to deliver a lecture in Rock | the excursion a notable one. Island, after which it continues:

As to the other matter you kindly mention, I must, in candor, say I do not think myself fit for the presidency. I certainly am flattered and gratified that some partial eds think of me in that connection, but I really think it best for our cause that concerted effort such as you suggest should be made. Let this be considered

This deprecatory opinion of himself was characteristic of Mr. Lincoln, and yet no man ever proved more fully equal to every emergency than he.

Thanksgiving was an ideal day out of doors and a most joyful occasion in thousands of homes. It is specially the holiday of the family, and as such is designed to strengthen family ties. Strong family and home ties are really the foundation of good society and communities. In the afternoon thousands of well-dressed and contented looking people thronged the streets in quest of entertainment or to enjoy the delicious winter day. All of which goes to show that the mass of people are in comfortable circumstances, even if they are far from the great wealth for which so many

The Cleveland Leader suggests that The small boy's erst bright face is sad and the Benedict interview relative to a third term may have been put out as a "feeler" to ascertain if the people really yearn for Mr. Cleveland for another term. This may be; but what sort of a numbness otherwise, he is one of the most unpopular men in his party?

Although Minister Terrell is thousands f miles away from Columbia's shores ne is probably the most popular Democrat to-

day in the United States. So says a Cleveland cuckoo; and might have added that the minister is the most popular Democrat because he has been thousands of miles away these two years and is not in fact a Democrat in the United States.

The News scanned the thirty-two pages of the "Woman's edition" with its critical microscope and finally pounced down "The use of the word 'chaperon' as a masculine noun," for which it says "there is no excuse or fustification." The ladies need not feel entirely crushed by this criticism, for while modern usage is against them their use of the word can be defended on fairly reasonable ground. "Chaperon" is French, and in that language it has no gender and may be aplied to a male as well as to a female attendant. The Imperial Dictionary (London) defines the word "One who attends a lady to public places as a guide or protector," and then adds, "now more especially a married woman who, for the sake of propriety, accompanies a young unmarried lady to pub-He places." The first definition is recognized as permissible. Stormouth's Dictionary defines the word: "An elderly female friend attendant on a young lady in public; any attendant and guide," thus recognizing the latter usage. The Encyclopedic Dictionary (London and New York, 1882). says, "A gentleman who escorts and protects a young lady in public;" also, "A married lady who takes charge in public one unmarried." All these authorities distinctly recognize the application of the word to a male attendant, and some of the more recent ones do not distinctly exclude it. The Century gives "chaperonne" as the feminine form of chaperon, "which see," and "A Standard" dictionary clearly per mits the application of the word to any attendant or protector of a young unmarried woman in public, though it adds, "especially a matron so acting." Current usage tends to give the word a distinctly feminine meaning, but there is enough authority for the other use to repel the assertion of the News that "there is no excuse or justification therefor." The ladies

A comparison of the Thanksgiving proclanations issued by the Governors of the different States and Territories shows that of and that of the Governor of Colorado the

ored custom are the reasons set forth by the most of them for appointing a day of thanksgiving, but the Governor of Arizona nentions "copious and bounteous rains," the Governor of South Carolina mentions the 'marked progress of temperance reforms," and the Governor of Utah refers to the fact that it is "on the threshold of enlarged and devoutly sought-for sovereignty." The oddest expression in the entire is that of the Governor of New Mexwho, in view of the bounteous rains plentiful harvests, says, "Therefore, I nanifestly recommend that," etc. He also advises that on Thanksgiving day "we all renew our determination to live better and more upright lives in the year to come." The Governor of Arizona congratulates the people that "all the factors of civilization are planted and experiencing a substantial growth," while the Governor of California hopes they will bear in mind "the reality and truthfulness which should characterize Thanksgiving day."

the alleged interview with Bishop White, published in the women's edition of the Sentinel, was designed to be taken as pleasantry, the writer is anable to distinguish the difference between the jocose and the heartless. If it was inspired by a spirit of malignity against a man because he is the official head of a Christian sect in Indiana, malice was never made more repulsive. The wicked thing about it is that while many people will see that it is a fake. large number will accept it as the truth, and, in their indignation, will repeat it to others. In that way it might prove a serious if not well-nigh fatal obstacle to the usefulness of an earnest and able clergyman. It is a fake, and so heartless a fake that ordinary newspaper ethics would prevent its being perpetrated by a professional

The woman's edition of the Sentinel was exceedingly creditable to all who had share in the work of getting it up, and furnished abundant evidence, if any new evidence was needed, of the fact that Indianapolis has a great many very bright and versatile women. The paper were, in the main, well edited, and there ing charity for which it was undertaken, the Journal hopes the financial results were

New members of Congress who undertake to work prospective Speaker Reed for good committee places are likely to get snubbed. To one of this kind a few days ago he said: 'Don't you bother your head about such matters, but let the older heads do the worrying and shape legislation. When I first came to Congress, after they found I was mand for labor, if paid in silver dollars, the most feasible means to that end. To from Maine, my assignment was the committee of Territories." Then he added in have a purchase power of 70 cents com- | train-wrecking venture to newspaper at- | a confidential tone that it was best for new pared with gold, workingmen would re- tacks upon railroads is most unjust as Congressmen to get acquainted with their surroundings before essaying to run things at the capital of the Nation.

The New York delegation to the Atlanta exposition numbered over 1,000 persons, including the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn. Four hundred cavalry horses, military bands and other spectacular features made

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

He Spake Grimly. "Your factory belongs to the union loesn't it?" asked the inquisitive person. "Yes, it does," answered Mr. Manufact grimly. "I used to have a fool notion that it belonged to me, but I got over that."

His Knowledge of English. Eckstein-Dot feller vat vas goin' start at der same time ve does means to call his blace der hallut-rate store. Epstein-Vell, ve go him a few better Ve will call ours der fourth-rate store.

## And it was so done.

"Am I right in supposing that strong drink brought you to where you are?" asked the sympathetic person. "I guess you air," admitted Mr. Dismal Dawson. "I'd jest as soon stay in the ountry as in town, of there was only the

once more has passed the glad Thanksgiv-

The gay collegian, in his gentle way,

His little "tummy" is filled with pain; Although the feast was scrumptious while

He vows he would not do the like again

Whether they will bring the converts, if they take any, to this country or not they were unable to say. The friends and neighbors of Theophilus

Howard, of Elkton, O., think he is rather an eccentric man. A few days ago he was discovered in his dining room, standing on head, eating his breakfast. He frequently sleeps all nights in the forks of a pear tree in his front yard. A new and interesting likeness of Daniel

Webster, probably the last taken during the life of the great statesman, was recently presented to Dartmouth College. It is a daguerreotype of large size, giving a profile view, and, though somewhat sombre in expression, is remarkably clear and life-

It is stated in London that the Princess of Wales is desirous of setting the coninental fashion of adopting the demitollette at the theater. For the last year she has persistently worn a smart high bodice with sleeves almost to the wrist whenever she has been seen in the

The penalty of celebrity has fallen upon Anthony Hope, who is besought to come here and lecture to us Americans. But the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" has not yet lost his head. "I haven't any thing to lecture about," he says, "and can't read well. So what's the use?" Wise and discreet Anthony Hope.

On the bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey somebody has pinned an ivy leaf with this inscription: "Brought by loving hands many miles across the sea, from a spot well loved." The leaf was put there early in August, and has been permitted to remain, although such tributes are usually smoved by the vergers, who have taken pains to guard the bust jealously.

Slavery is not permitted by Germany. Oh, no! but there is a traffic in human beings by which black people sell themelves for three years in Germany's South slands. It is called the "labor trade," and is the life's blood, not only of the great German Company, but of all the planters of Fiji, Queensland, New Caledonia, German New Guinea, the Solomon islands and the New Hebrides.

All of the justices of the Supreme Court except Judge Field, who is too old, take a good deal of outdoor exercise. They are particularly fond of walking, and they are emocratic enough to stop to look into any hop window that strikes their fancy. Usually they saunter along in couples, and t is a pleasing spectacle to see the dimuni-ive Chief Justice walking along at the side

f the gigantic Gray. Miss Annie Dennis, of Talbottom, Ga., is a fine looking young woman of twenty-five, who seems to have a genius for farming. According to a Georgia paper, she owns a handsome estate of a thousand acres. which she cultivates with great skill and uccess. Upon it she conducts a dairy, stock farm, a cannery, a preserving establishment, a vineyard and wine distillery and a piggery. Each of these is prosperous to a high degree. The owner is public spirited and exhibits her products at every

fair and exposition. She began this work in 1888, and in seven years has carried of nearly a hundred prizes. She ascribes her success to a good education and careful reading. She makes a special study of the application of science, particularly chemistry, to her fields of industry, and utilizes

every new idea which appears. The story about Susan B. Anthony settling down to a quiet life in a cottage with her sister Mary, and taking it easy from now on is exploded by Susan herself, who declares that she never fainted but once in her life, that she is perfectly well and that she expects to keep up the war for the emancipation of women until she goes all to pieces like the wonderful one-horse shay. Imagine Susan B. Ansthony dropping into fancy work and swapping tea with her

Miss French (Octave Thanet) thus exlains how she got her nom de plume: "Octave was the name of a school friend. It is both French and Scotch, I thought if I could find another name to go with it that was both French and Scotch I would adopt that. I was riding on a train one when we stopped at a way station on the siding near where I sat was a freight car painted red. On the side was chalked the word 'Thanet.' meant or how it got there I have not the slightest idea, but I decided then and there to adopt it. Lots of people still think that Octave Thanet is a man."

### A Woman.

O you-less hard And hateful than mistaken and obtuse Unreason of a she-intelligence! ou very woman with the pert pretense To match the male achievement! Like

Ay, you were easy victors, did the rough Straightway efface itself to smooth, the Grind down and grow a whisper-did man's ubdue, for sake of chivalry and ruth. Its rapier edge to suit the outrush spear Womanly falsehood fights with! O that ear All fact pricks rudely, that thrice superfine ininity sense, with right divine To waive all process, take result stain-free From out the very muck wherein

The true slave's querulous outbreak! All resignation! Forth at your behest I fare. Who knows but this-the crimson

May deepen to a sunrise, not decay To that cold, sad, sweet smile? which -Robert Browning.

POSED AS MARTYRS.

Execution of the Men Concerned in the Kucheng Massacre.

Private letters received by the last mail icity in the missionary massacre at actually murdered the women and children of Dr. Stewart's family. The ninth whose name was Wang Tsih, was not connected with the massacre in any way so far as the evidence shows, but he volunteered to die in the place of Liao Kuang, his cousin, who is the only son and support of a widow with a number of small chil-Chinese criminal history. Men often con-sent to accept vicarious punishments for crimes committed by other persons. Sons have been known to offer themselves for been known to offer execution and imprisonment in place of their fathers and brothers, and it is common for rich men who are co crime to hire poor men to suffer the penalty for them. This can be done with the con heavy fees, however, before they will give their sanction. Last summer a wealthy merone of his employes in a most brutal manner, so that he afterward died, was sentenced to be beheaded, but he succeeded in hiring a beggar to take his place. The beggar was paid fifty taels, which is about \$42 or \$43 in our money, but the judge who approved the transaction got several thousand taels as his bribe. After the sand taels as his bribe. received his fee he gave himself up to a few days of riotous living, and then surrendered himself at the jail to relieve his The latter was at once released and went about his business. When influential men have been convicted of con in missionary massacres they usually arrange with the officials to offer substitutes

headed were actually guilty except the one but at the same time they were the deluded and fanatical followers of more intelligent leaders who planned and directed the massacre, and have entire ly escaped through the connivance of the Viceroy and his subordinate officials. The victims decorated themselves with cloth and gay colored paper and war songs. They seemed to be satisfied with the result of their trial and gloried in the notoriety it gave them. No regrets were expressed by any one except a Manchu from northern China named Tung Lan Wu, who was popularly known as "The Hungry Tiger." He made a speech on the execution ground in which exclaimed: "We are here to die to-day, but in what manner? Is this the reward we deserve for trying to drive foreign devils

to receive their punishment, and innocent

persons have been executed instead of the

real culprits. In the present case, it is be-

lleved that all of the men who were be-

out of the country? Ought not our friends and our leaders come and bid us farewell? It makes me indignant to think of their contemptible conduct The executions took place upon a plat of ground just outside the city of Kuchens and were witnessed by several thousand and their backs and their ankles were fettered. They were made to kneel in a row upon the ground about eight feet apart. As the headsman approached each one his assistant seized the prisoner's, queue, pulled it over the top of his head and held his ace down so that his nose almost touched his knees. The executor then struck a fifty odd cents' worth of silver into dollars, to a limitless extent, are deprived of the power to grasp ordinary facts.

must have paralyzed the feelers of the President's friends if they have not yet of the power to grasp ordinary facts.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Five Mormon missionaries left Salt Lake only one head was entirely severed by the discovered that, whether deserved or of the power to grasp ordinary facts. death agony for several minutes. Three of the nine accepted the penalty with silence, but the others died with

Gone Up.

New York Mail and Express. "President Cleveland's prestige has probbly been increased rather than dimin the result of the recent elections" verdict of that able Democratic organ. the London Times. It is much as if one were to say that the prestige of a balloon had been increased rather than dim filling it with gas enough to carry it so

profane and obscene vituperations upon their lips, all directed at the "foreign dev-

high that it would never come down again. The Third-Term Chatter. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is no "Caesarism" in the presen third-term movement. It has not the faintest chance to succeed. Cleveland would not accept another nomination if it were of-fered, and he could not carry three congressional districts in the country if he

uld accept a nomination. Commendation for Peffer.

Senator Peffer's attack on the cost of ongressional funerals is particularly commendable in view of the fact that he is an unburied political corpse. He knows it would be shameful waste to spend public

Chicago Times-Herald. The firm of Platt, Quay & Co., profesonal combiners and fixers, claims have the contract for organizing the House of Representatives. It may bly find itself with a strike on its hands.

Platt, Quay & Co.'s Contract.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Eugene V. Debs says that he has "been aided and benefited by jail life." And to think that he has now been cut off from all these benefits! The thought is a sad one.

Sad Thought.

What He Means. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Secretary Morton is out for Cleveland for a third term, but what Secretary Morton really means is that he would like to stay where he is four years more. Four Men Will Not Be Enough.

From the wide interest taken, it is quite safe to predict that it will take more than four men to nominate the next Republican presidential candidate.

Chicago Times-Herald

Needs Allopathic Trentment. Philadelphia Inquirer. The "sick man" of Europe is so sick that he certainly needs more powerful medicine than any that has yet been prescribed for

How to Raise Troops Quickly. Hadelphia Times. listing for Cubs is quite busy in A quicker way of raising troops is so the insurgents adoption of dynamite.

THE SECRETARY'S REVIEW OF THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Recommendations Regarding Indians, Public Lands, Irrigation and Preservation of the Porests.

PACIFIC BOND-AIDED ROADS

OUTLINE OF A SCHEME FOR PRO. TECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

He Suggests a New Issue of Low-Rate Bonds, with the View of Selling the Properties to Capitalists.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior Department, has made his annual report to the President. It reviews the varied work of the department, beginning with the Indian service, and calls attention to the strict enforcement which has been given to civil-service reform, both as to those places covered by the classified service and those to which the rules of this service do not apply. The Secretary dwells on the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of Indian affairs, and of conducting each reservation on strictly business principles, the object being to make every Indian who remains on the reservation self-supporting and ready, as soon as possible, to assume the duties of citizenship and be freed from the paternal care of the government. The Secretary is of the opinion that if the resources of each reservation are treated intelligently and the Indians required to labor in those pursuits which are adapted to particular reservations in a few years practically all the Indians can be made selfsupporting. The Secretary recommends the reorganization of the bureau as follows: oner of Indian Affairs, the Indian service e placed in charge of three commissioners

o of them to be civilians-to be o'nted from different te to be a detailed army officer. second-That the tenure of office of dian agent be conditioned alone on faithful discharge of his duties, and apcointments and removals be made by President on the recommendation of hree commissioners of Indian affairs hird-That the classified service be exoth at the agencies and at the so The reduction of 20 per cent, which the Indian contract schools has been strictly carried out, and the Secretary adds that there seems to be no reason why such reduction should not continue from year to year until the system of government aid to sectarian schools shall terminate.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS. Referring to the subject of allotments, the Secretary says there are a number of changes which should be made in the present allotment system which require congressional action. According to the present law an Indian becomes a citizen of the Inited States on receiving his allotment. In many cases he is ready to receive land before he is prepared for the consequences of citizenship. Allotments should be made ong before reservations are opened. Each Indian should be settled upon his homestead and be self-supporting before citizenship is conferred on him. When citizenship is conferred the government ought to let him alone and allow him to take his place, surounding him with no more restraint and dving him no more help than is accorded o other citizens. Under the present system made and on whom citizenship has been conferred still receive enormous gratuities and need every dollar they receive. Upon each reservation a part of the Indians will be ready for citizenship before others, and all are ready to own land and work it fore they are ready for citizenship. should be changed so that allotment can be made on the recommendation of the agent to those who are ready for it, and patents should be issued later, with the aproyal of the Secretary of the Interior, to se Indians showing themselves fitted to eceive the lands assigned

The Secretary also recommends that general authority, with the approval of the President, be given to the Indian Bureau to sell parts of Indian reservations, the money be used exclusively in the improvement of alloted lands, or for the purpose of furning agricultural implements and cattle to the Indians who may reside upon the

Referring to the Uncompaghre reservathe Secretary calls attention to the fact that through the geological urvey an examination has been made of the gilsonite beds, which seem to be of very great value, and he recommends legslation which will allow these debe sold or leased to the highest blider. The report reviews the Jackson Hole disurbances and gives an account of the active means taken by the department to justice for the killing of the Bannock Indians on July 15 last, and also to preserve peace between the Indians and the He commends the peaceful course of the Indians under the circumstances, so extremely aggravating on the part of the

port of the Dawes commission, which rec-First-A territorial government over the five civilized tribes, adapted to their peculiarly anomalous conditions, so framed as to secure all rights of residents in the same. and without impairing the vested rights

of the citizen Indian or other person not Second-The extension of the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the Territory, both in law and equity, to hear and determine all controversies and suits of any nature concerning any right in or use and occupation of the tribal lands of the several nations to which any citizen Indian or other person, or the tribal government of any nation is or may be made a party

plaintiff or defendant. THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Referring to the law work of the Assistant Attorney-general's office and of the General Land Office the Secretary again urges the importance of creating a board of principal examiners, both in the Secretary's office and the Land Office, to whom may be referred such classes of cases as the Secretary and the Commissioner may deem advisable. The object of this board would be to hasten the settlements of land titles and to leave both the Secretary and the Commissioner of the General Office freer for the performance of their varied administrative duties. The report estimates the amount of public lands posed of to be about 600,000,000 acres at the lose of the fiscal year, and shows that the total receipts during the year for pu

lands amounted to over \$2,000,000. The undisjusted land grants to railroads amount to nearly 90,000,000 acres. After reviewing in detail the work of the Land Office during the past twelve months. the Secretary takes up the disposition of the arid lands and the preservation of the ets. He urges that these two questions closely allied, for the quantity of arid lands far exceeds the present water supply, even if it were all utilized for irrigation. The increase of the water supply must depend on the growth and preservation of the forests. Attention is called to the failure of the Carey bill to accomplish the results expected. The Secretary attributes this to the fact that the bill intended that money for their irrigation should be talsed on the arid lands given to the States. This has been impossible on account of the fact that sufficient control over the lands was not given to the States to make them available as security for the money expended in their reclamation. The Secretary suggests the advisability of patenting lands to the States after it is fully mined that the selections made by them inder the Carey act are arid lands. calls attention to the fact that the reservoir sites selected by the geological survey remain without proper legislation providing for their use, while the water frey are expected to store is being diverted to less practicable and economical sites. He sugzests the utilization of these sites in con ection with the lands granted to the States under the Carey ac-Under the subject of forests the Secretary calls attention to the fact that seventeen million acres are now included within forest reserves, the object being to thus pre

serve the forests for future use and through

water so that it may be stored and utilized for irrigation. The present force of the General Land Office, it is stated, is in-

dequate to project these reservations.

heir preservation to control the su

Unless some plan is devised by Congress for he protection of the forests, either Juirmy or by foresters living upon the reservations, it is manifest that the object sought to be accomplished will fail. The Secretary criticises the law authorizing the issue of permits for the cutting of timber from the public domain and arges that the imber cut therefrom should be sold for a sufficient sum to make it possible to preserve the standing forest and see that the cutting is done in a way not destructive The review of the Pension Office con-

sists chiefly of statistical information fur-

THE BOND-AIDED RAILWAYS.

One of the interesting features of the

nished by that bureau.

report is the discussion of the relation between the government and the Pacific bond-aided roads and of the possibility of collecting the amount due the government from these roads. The report urges that two things are to be considered. First, the and, second, the creation of a great through from the Missouri to the Pacific which was the original purpose of the government leading to the issue of subsidy bonds. The report shows in detail the amount of the subsidy bonds, the amount of interest which the government has paid on them, and the amount of the first-mortgage bonds. The Secretary says the government is already out \$117,436,000 on roads, and that the first-mortgage bonds only amount to \$64,613,000; that the properis worth vastly more than the nortgage bonds, and that the government interests can be protected, if necessary, taking up these bonds. He says that all of these bonds are now maturing and draw 6 per cent.; that they could easily replaced with a three-per-cent, bond, if the government guaranteed them, and as the overnment holds a second lien and must tect the property-against the first the government should see to it, if any new set of bonds are issued, that the firstmortgage bonds draw no higher rate of in-terest than government bonds would draw. one of the lines during the past ten years have made an average of nearly 6 per cent. on the sum of the first-mortgage onds and of the government sul bonds, and suggests the possibility of a new issue of bonds, guaranteed by the government, drawing 3 per cent., nount to the first-mortgage bonds, and the subsidy bonds, with the interest on the same. As the road could easily earn the interest on these bonds and leave a surplus, capitalists should be who would buy the property, subject to the bonds, and pay a fair sum into the treasury each year towards their liquidation, The Secretary discusses the sc the government directors, and also of the eorganization committee of the Union Pacific, and finally urges that the government, order to protect its claim, that negot parties in interest, and apitalists as are likely to take hold of the enterprise. This work cannot successfully be performed by Congress, and the responsibility for it should be placed at once by Congress upon a commission upon duly authorized representatives of government, whose duty it should be take the subject up in a business way and work out the best plan for disposing of the government's interest with the least possi-

## A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

It Had a Clear Truck and a Cool-Headed Engineer.

The approach of Thanksgiving always ets me thinking about the time, several years back, that I spent railroading it up in the New England hills," said an official one stormy day last week, who sat gazing omily out of his office window just ing his desk for the day.

"I lived then in a small Massachusetts city, and managed a road where every emfrom the section men up, was onally known to me and railro nore of a pleasure than it is here where the roads are so vast and long that one hardly knows the members of his own ofce staff. My office windows, I remember ked out directly on the ees street of the place and the entrance to the Union Depot, the street crossin the tracks at right angles not twenty feet from the great arched station entrance. every hour or two New York and Boston xpress trains were arriving and departing and it was always an interesting sight the day before Thanksgiving, when every train was running in two or three sections, and each one drawn by two locomotives, loadeach one drawn by two loco ed down with passengers anxious to

the old farm in time for the Thanks "One snowy, blustering day I sat ing to see the 11:23 train pull in from ger, as a railroad man often does. I knew the train was a heavy one, the rails slippery and that before it struck the crossing came down a heavy grade four miles ong. Out at the other end of the depot was a great long bridge carrying the train off to the west, and also the tracks branching south to New York. On both these tracks stood huge locomotives blowoff steam and seemingly in was destined for both the South and the West, and hurry it off to its destina-Well, to make a long story short train got the best of the engineer that day, owing to some defect in the air hair-raising train runaways I guess I will ever witness. A mile up the grade ing old 104 whistle for brakes in a way made me turn cold. Almost at the

over the street crossing and into the deer to this day and always well how ool Mayoor looked as he dashed us plosing his whistle for dear life as a warning give him a clear track. That they would even get those engines at the other end of the station out of the way I thought was an impossibility, but they did. They were cool men about that place that day, and No. 104's great Crawford whistle had given the warning. The switches were hastily set straight on facne in a race to get out of the way runaway train. It was a close shave, and unnerved me for a week, but luck saved the day. That runaway ran four mi ore it stopped, and the engineer with the light engine tearing along ahead of it was beginning to wonder if the tracks were clear away out to Buffalo, when the brakes worked and the runaway was brought to a For years I have been wor

same time the train came teating down

train ever dashed down that grade through the crowded depot, following the switches in and out, without a most "Old Seth Mayoor, when he stepped down from the cab after backing back, regarded it as a huge joke, but it scared everybody cise within a mile of the station out of a

### week's growth. A Story of Miss Rockefeller.

While Miss Edith Rockefeller, who to-day becomes Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, was a school girl at one of the fashionable seminaries of New York, a little incident occurred which shows the simple manner in which she regarded her father's great wealth. She, with a party of girls from her presented herself at a certain furlealer's to choose a gift for a favorite teacher. The price of the pretty writ lesk, however, was more than the in their possess forward the balance at soon as sible. The proprietor very politely, but also very decidedly, informed the girls that he could not do as they asked. "But." he said, "If you can think of any New York ousiness man with whom any of your fathers are acquainted, and who will youch for the matter may possibly be arranged "Why," said the daughter of the great pe-troleum magnate. "I think my papa has an office down on Broadway; possibly we can get the money there." "Who is your queried the dealer. Rockefeller," replied the girl, sim D. Rockefeller; he is in the oil merchant gasped and looked at the ur father? Is John D. Rockefelter for \$2.7" he repeated in excitement. Then he recovered his presence of mind sufficiently to order the desk packed up and sent immediately, while Miss Edith. much astonished at his unwonted excitoment, thanked him with pretty and simple

# A Hint About Thumbs.

Ve have read no less than three his week of men who had their thumis erked off by the halter strap or rope while eading a horse behind a buggy, and we have come to the conclusion that a thumb is a mighty unsafe thing to hitch a horse to

## An Unknown Quantity.

Detroit Tribune. Jocular Party-With the condition of senment out your way, how do you manage out golden weddings? Dakota Man (coldly)-I don't understand

## What Was His Name!